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PORTO RICO.

Report from Ponce—Transactions of service.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Torres reports, May 4, through Acting Chief Quarantine Officer Atiles, as follows:

Summary of transactions of service, April, 1905.

Vessels inspected.....	11
Bills of health issued.....	17
Passengers inspected:	
Incoming.....	69
In transit.....	615
Crew inspected.....	550
Vessels in quarantine.....	3
Immigrants inspected.....	21
Rejections.....	0
Number of passengers detained in quarantine.....	0

TURKEY.

Return of the pilgrimage of the Hedjaz—Arrivals and departures of vessels at quarantine station of Tor.

[From the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, April 27, 1905.]

VESSELS ARRIVED FROM YAMBO AND TOR.

April 20.—British steamship *Menzaleh*; 955 pilgrims; destination, Theodosia.

April 21.—Ottoman steamship *Garcia*; 246 pilgrims; destination, Beirut, Smyrna, and Constantinople.

April 27.—British steamships *Mariout*, 841 Egyptians, and *Missir*, 532 Egyptians.

DEPARTURES FROM TOR.

April 20.—Egyptian pilgrims brought by *Mariout*.

April 21.—Steamship *Abdel Kader*.

April 22.—Egyptian pilgrims brought by *Neghileh*.

April 23.—Steamship *Menzaleh*; destination, Theodosia.

April 24.—Steamship *Garcia*.

CARAVANS.

April 20.—Ninety-nine Tripolitan pilgrims and 6 Maugrabins arrived at the sanitary station of the Wells of Moses.

April 20.—Two Algerine pilgrims.

WEST INDIES.

Reports from Barbados—Inspection of vessels—Examination of laborers for the Isthmian Canal—Beriberi on bark Thomas Perry—Case of smallpox on steamship Atrato—Smallpox in Grenada—History of smallpox cases among contract laborers for the Canal Zone—Vaccination of emigrants.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, May 3, 9, 10, and 11, as follows: During the week ended April 29, 1905, bills of health were issued

to 3 steamships and 2 sailing vessels with 129 crew, 4 cabin and no steerage passengers. Of this number I inspected 2 steamships, 2 sailing vessels, and 89 crew. There were 2 cabin passengers and 1 crew taken on at this port.

I fumigated, on April 23, all the compartments, including the holds, of the British steamship *Bernard* from Para, bound to Galveston, Tex., in water ballast, with 38 crew, all well; no passengers.

On April 24 I viséed the bill of health of the Republic of Panama issued to the Royal Mail steamship *Atrato* bound to Colon via ports on the Caribbean Sea, with 155 crew, 24 laborers, and passengers. There were 25 certificates of vaccination issued to deck passengers for Colon and 63 to laborers recruited for work on the Panama Canal. On the arrival of this steamship at Barbados the morning of April 24 it was reported that a first-class passenger bound to St. Lucia, a boy 19 years of age, had been suffering from chicken pox since the 16th instant, 4 days after leaving Southampton. He was isolated during the voyage and was permitted to land by the health officer of this port who was of the opinion that all danger of carrying the infection had passed. This young man gives a history of having stayed in the same house in Southampton with a child who was suffering from chicken pox. No further cases developed on the outward voyage, and on the departure of the *Atrato* for Trinidad all were well.

For the two weeks ended April 29 I examined 110 men to ascertain their fitness to act as laborers for work on the Panama Canal and rejected 25.

The Russian bark *Thomas Perry* arrived at this port April 27, 28 days from Rio de Janeiro, in stone ballast, with 16 crew, all reported well. On inspecting the crew 2 days later (April 29), just before the vessel sailed for Sapelo, Ga., I found 7 of the crew, the second mate, the carpenter, 3 able and 2 ordinary seamen, suffering from a mild type of beriberi (wet form) which, I am told, appeared a week after leaving Rio de Janeiro. I saw the captain and the first mate on shore. The latter had a pulse of 120; temperature, 37.6° C.; urine negative; tongue clean; face suffused. He complained of headache, some pain in the epigastric region, with constipation, and gave a history of having passed some sort of worm several months ago while in Pensacola, Fla. He was not suffering from a quarantinable disease. The vessel carried lumber from Florida to Rio de Janeiro. In consequence of the present sickness on board this vessel it may be interesting to refer to a report of the condition of the same vessel on her voyage from East London, South Africa, to Pensacola via Barbados, as found in the Public Health Reports, February 19, 1904, page 281.

This report says that while the *Thomas Perry* was at East London, during the latter part of 1903, 17 cases of sickness developed, which, the captain says, was a form of diarrhea only lasting a few days, all being well, excepting one man, on leaving there; that on the passage to Barbados 6 cases of sickness developed, 1 of which terminated fatally; that while in Barbados 5 of the crew were taken sick, 2 of whom were sent to the hospital; that on the voyage to Pensacola the second mate and 1 of the sailors were taken sick, the mate dying ten days later; and that on arrival at Santa Rosa quarantine, Florida, February 1, 1904, the body of the mate was removed to the station burying ground, and the sick sailor, who was found to be suffering from enteric fever, was removed to the quarantine hospital. I examined

the copy of the bill of health issued at Barbados, January 15, 1904, and found that no sickness had been reported, either during the last voyage or while at this port—another instance of the little value of this part of a bill of health where an actual inspection is not made.

During the month of February, 1905, there were 14 wet days and a total rainfall of 1.21 inches. The maximum temperature for the month was 85.7° F. on the 26th, the mean 75.8° F., and the minimum 62.2° F., on the 23d. The average velocity of the wind per hour was 13.7 miles.

The general health of Barbados is good; no quarantinable diseases have been reported.

During the week ended May 6, 1905, bills of health were issued to 9 steamships and 1 sailing vessel, with 398 crew, 107 cabin and 176 steerage passengers. Of this number I inspected 3 steamships, 127 crew, 37 cabin and 176 steerage passengers. There were 8 crew, 50 cabin and 113 steerage passengers taken on at this port.

The quarantine authorities of this port have received a report from Grenada, dated May 4, 1905, which says that since the 20th ultimo 2 cases of smallpox have occurred in the parish of St. Andrew, 1 in a vaccinated contact of the last case, and the other an infant at the isolation station; both cases are said to be extremely mild. Since my report of the 26th ultimo, there have been no further cases of smallpox in the parish of St. Patrick.

During the month of March, 1905, there were 14 wet days and a rainfall of 2.26 inches. The maximum temperature for the month was 86.1° F. on the 31st, the mean 77.7° F., and the minimum 65° F. on the 18th. The velocity of the wind was 13.2 miles per hour.

The general health of this island continues good; no quarantinable diseases have been reported.

History of case of smallpox among contract laborers for the Isthmian Canal.

MAY 10, 1905.

I have this day sent to you a cable, as follows:

WYMAN, Washington:

Found smallpox May 9 in laborer; diagnosis confirmed. Has been sick 9 days. Can not yet trace the source of infection. Contacts: Barbadian contract laborers on board the *Trent* (who) expect to reach Colon on May 15. Will write by first mail. Recommend advise Carter.

WARD.

In pursuance thereof I have the following report to make:

On the afternoon of April 21, H. J., 23 years of age, left St. Vincent, West Indies, on a visit to friends in Barbados, and arrived at this port on the intercolonial steamship of the Royal Mail the morning of April 22. While staying in Taylor's Gap, in the parish of St. Michael, he heard that Mr. B., the Government emigration agent, was recruiting laborers for work on the Panama Canal, and wishing to go he presented himself for examination on April 25. I thoroughly examined the man and recommended that he be accepted as a laborer for work in the Canal Zone as soon as he was vaccinated, his present marks being unsatisfactory. The following Thursday, April 27, he returned for that purpose, and I vaccinated him in two places. After that I heard no more about the man until the morning of May 8, the